

## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, November 17, 2004

<u>Hide?</u>	<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	pt7 and silenc\$	45
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and silenc\$	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	t7-polymerase	53
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(rna polymerase and silenc\$) [clm]	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	rna polymerase and silenc\$	2777

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:50:01 ON 17 NOV 2004

=> file agricola caplus biosis  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:50:10 ON 17 NOV 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:50:10 ON 17 NOV 2004

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:50:10 ON 17 NOV 2004

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=> s t7 and plant?

L1 1115 T7 AND PLANT?

=> s l7 and t7 promoter

L7 NOT FOUND

The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition  
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and t7 promoter

L2 224 L1 AND T7 PROMOTER

=> s l2 and rna polymerase

L3 54 L2 AND RNA POLYMERASE

=> dup rem 13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 41 DUP REM L3 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Pre-screening plastid transgene expression cassettes in Escherichia coli  
may be unreliable as a predictor of expression levels in  
chloroplast-transformed **plants**

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI **T7 RNA Polymerase**-Directed Expression of an  
Antibody Fragment Transgene in Plastids Causes a Semi-Lethal Pale-Green  
Seedling Phenotype

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Method for the in vitro synthesis of short double stranded RNAs and use  
thereof for RNA interference and gene silencing

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods and compositions for independent DNA replication in eukaryotic  
cells, by introducing a replication cassette and a replication system into  
a cell

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Construction of regulated systems in **plants** using multiple  
transformations using infection with a **plant** viral vector to  
initiate regulated processes

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Establishment of a coupled expression system mediated by modified  
**T7 RNA polymerase** gene

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 41 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on  
STN

TI Translocation of 3-deoxy-D-arabino-heptulosonate 7-phosphate synthase  
precursor into isolated chloroplasts.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Completion of nucleotide sequence and generation of highly infectious transcripts to cucurbits from full-length cDNA clone of Kyuri green mottle mosaic virus

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Comparison of strength of endogenous and exogenous gene promoters in *Arabidopsis* chloroplasts

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Delivery of functional protein sequences by translocating polypeptides

=> d ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AB A di-cistronic expression cassette (Hb) encoding the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -subunits of human adult Hb, under the transcriptional control of a phage **T7 promoter**, was introduced into the tobacco plastid genome. The resulting chloroplast-transformed line, Hb1, was crossed with a nuclear-transformed line, PR-T7A, expressing a salicylic acid-inducible plastid-targeted **T7 RNA polymerase** in order to activate Hb transcription. Even in the absence of induction, Hb transcripts were expressed constitutively in Hb1xPR-T7A progeny **plants**. Treatment of leaves with salicylic acid resulted in an addnl. five-fold increase in Hb transcript levels. However, despite the very high-level of Hb transcript accumulation in Hb1xPR-T7A **plants** and the fact that the Hb expression cassette directed the synthesis of Hb in *Escherichia coli*, recombinant Hb did not accumulate at levels detectable by immunoblot anal. in chloroplast-transformed **plants**. Furthermore, Hb transcripts present in total leaf RNA isolated from Hb1xPR-T7A **plants** directed Hb synthesis in an *E. coli*-derived *in vitro* translation system thus excluding the possibility that Hb mRNA might have been rendered untranslatable by the plastid RNA editing machinery.

=> d so

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
SO Plant Science (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2004), 166(6), 1605-1611  
CODEN: PLSCE4; ISSN: 0168-9452

=> d 2 ab

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AB A **T7 promoter**-controlled transgene, AbL, encoding a camel single-domain antibody fragment that binds to the model antigen chicken egg-white lysozyme was introduced into the plastid genome of tobacco. AbL expression was activated in the transplastomic line by introducing a nuclear transgene, ST7, encoding a light-regulated plastid-targeted T7RNAP by cross-pollination. The resulting AbL + ST7 progeny seedlings developed a pale-green phenotype and ceased growth soon after germination. High levels of AbL transcripts accumulated in AbL + ST7 seedlings and expression of functional AbL antibody was detected by ELISA. Transplastomic AbL **plants** were also crossed with nuclear-transformed tobacco **plants** containing a salicylic acid-inducible transgene encoding a plastid-targeted T7RNAP (PR-T7 transgene). The resulting AbL + PR-T7 progeny were wild-type in appearance but were slow growing and prone to wilting even when provided with adequate water. Although AbL transcription was inducible by treating AbL + PR-T7 leaves with salicylic acid, high levels of T7RNAP-dependent AbL transcripts also accumulated in the absence of induction. However, AbL antibody did not accumulate at

levels detectable by immunoblotting or ELISA in AbL + PR-T7 plants despite the fact that total leaf RNA containing AbL transcripts was capable of directing AbL antibody synthesis in an *E. coli*-derived *in vitro* translation system.

=> s ((tuttle a?) or (tuttle, a?))/au  
L5 91 ((TUTTLE A?) OR (TUTTLE, A?))/AU

=> s 15 and t7  
L6 3 L5 AND T7

=> dup rem 16  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6  
L7 3 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transgenic expressing mature ragweed pollen allergen for development of anti allergic agent

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Therapeutic protein production in plants and use of plant and plant products in disease prevention or treatment

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Methods for the production of hybrid seeds

=> s ((sel a i?) or (sel a, i?))/au  
L8 221 ((SELA I?) OR (SELA, I?))/AU

=> s 18 and t7  
L9 10 L8 AND T7

=> dup rem 19  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9  
L10 5 DUP REM L9 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-5 ti

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1  
TI Vaccination with *E. coli* recombinant empty viral particles of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) confer protection

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A gene expression silencing system and its different uses

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2  
TI Infectious RNA transcripts from grapevine virus A cDNA clone

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 5 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.  
(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 3  
TI T7 RNA polymerase drives transcription of a reporter gene from T7 promoter, but engenders post-transcriptional silencing of expression.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4  
TI Expression and assembly of the potato virus Y (PVY) coat protein (CP) in *Escherichia coli* cells

=> t7 and silenc?

T7 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.  
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter  
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s t7 and silenc?

L11 62 T7 AND SILENC?

=> s l77 and rna polymerase

L77 NOT FOUND

The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition  
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l11 and rna polymerase

L12 45 L11 AND RNA POLYMERASE

=> dup rem l12

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12

L13 33 DUP REM L12 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Simple and rapid synthesis of siRNA derived from in vitro transcribed  
shRNA

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods for post-transcriptional gene **silencing** using soluble  
Neurospora crassa **RNA polymerase**

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods, compositions and kits for producing dsRNA as siRNA by tagging  
**RNA polymerase** promoter to both ends of dsDNA template

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods and compositions for RNA interference

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Polymerase synthesis and potential interference of a small-interfering RNA  
targeting hPim-2

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI **Silencing** of c-myc Expression in Tumor Cells by siRNA

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Potential design rules and enzymatic synthesis of siRNAs

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI Interferon induction by siRNAs and ssRNAs synthesized by phage polymerase

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

TI Inhibition of EGFP expression by siRNA in EGFP-stably expressing Huh-7  
cells

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Methods and compositions relating to polypeptides with RNase III domains  
that mediate RNA interference for gene **silencing**

=> d ab

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB A less expensive and convenient method of synthesizing siRNAs by in vitro transcription. An oligonucleotide comprising, in the 5' to 3'-direction: (1) an antisense sequence of a target nucleic acid sequence; (2) a trimming sequence which is cleaved by a base-specific RNase; (3) a sense sequence of the target nucleic acid sequence; (4) an antisense sequence of a promoter sequence; (5) a loop-forming sequence; and (6) a sense sequence of the promoter sequence; wherein the antisense and the sense sequence of the promoter sequence together form a duplex via a hairpin structure in the mol., and, upon transcription, the transcription products of the antisense and the sense sequence of the target nucleic acid sequence form together a duplex via the trimming sequence in the mol., is used as template for vitro transcription for synthesis of short hairpin RNAs (shRNAs). Use of the siRNAs for **silencing** of gene expression via RNA interference (RNAi) is also claimed. Temporal gene **silencing** in mammalian cells using small interfering RNA (siRNA) is an invaluable tool for mammalian genetics and is becoming established. However, systematic studies of siRNA such as large-scale target validations are limited due to the high cost of chemical synthesis of double-stranded RNAs. Here, the authors devise a simple, rapid, practical and cost-effective method for preparing active siRNA derived from short hairpin (sh) RNA which is transcribed from a single-stranded synthetic DNA template using **T7 RNA polymerase**. This method does not require any sequence-limitation in the selection of the target region of genes. They demonstrate efficient **silencing** of several genes by the transcribed siRNAs obtained by this method.

=> d so

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004063372	A1	20040729	WO 2004-JP46	20040107
	W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GH, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA				
	JP 2004261002	A2	20040924	JP 2003-2124	20030108

=> d 11-20 ti

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Stimulating RNA interference-related gene **silencing** using sense DNA and antisense RNA hybrid (cDNA-aRNA) constructs and therapeutic uses

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Method for the in vitro synthesis of short double stranded RNAs and use thereof for RNA interference and gene **silencing**

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Antisense oligonucleotides targeting hepatitis C virus RNA for treatment of infection

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene **silencing** using sense DNA and antisense RNA hybrid constructs for stimulating RNA interference and use therefor in the treatment of cancer and viral infection

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI High-throughput in vitro transcription for interference RNA synthesis and their use in gene functional validation analysis

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3  
TI Small nucleolar RNA interference induced by antisense or double-stranded RNA in trypanosomatids

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Posttranscriptional ferroportin gene **silencing** induces iron retention and enhances ferritin synthesis in human macrophages.

L13 ANSWER 18 OF 33 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN  
TI Inhibition of the Bcr-Abl gene in K-562 cells by Bcr-Abl-specific small interfering RNA (siRNA).

L13 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Characteristics of the RNA interference phenomenon and structural principles and properties of short interfering RNA (siRNA)

L13 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Simple and rapid synthesis of siRNA derived from in vitro transcribed shRNA

=> d 21-30 ti

L13 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A simple and cost-effective method for producing small interfering RNAs with high efficacy

L13 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The production of the male-only progeny in the mediterranean fruitfly Ceratitis capitata using C. capitata tra gene (CctrA) RNAi as a tool

L13 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene **silencing** using mRNA-cDNA hybrids, methods, compositions, and therapeutic uses thereof

L13 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Construction of regulated systems in plants using multiple transformations using infection with a plant viral vector to initiate regulated processes

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI RNA interference in mammalian cells using siRNAs synthesized with T7 RNA polymerase

L13 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4  
TI Polycomb group repression reduces DNA accessibility

L13 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5  
TI A general mechanism for viral resistance to suicide gene expression

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A gene expression **silencing** system and its different uses

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6

TI Trypanosoma brucei variant surface glycoprotein regulation involves coupled activation/inactivation and chromatin remodeling of expression sites

L13 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

TI Fluorochrome-labeled RNA as a sensitive, strand-specific probe for direct fluorescence in situ hybridization

=> d 25 ab

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB Methods that allow the specific **silencing** of a desired gene are invaluable tools for research. One of these is based on RNA interference (RNAi), a process by which double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) specifically suppresses the expression of a target mRNA. Recently, it has been reported that RNAi also works in mammalian cells if small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) are used to avoid activation of the interferon system by long dsRNA. Thus, RNAi could become a major tool for reverse genetics in mammalian systems. However, the high cost and the limited availability of the short synthetic RNAs and the lack of certainty that a designed siRNA will work present major drawbacks of the siRNA technol. Here the authors present an alternative method to obtain cheap and large amts. of siRNAs using **T7 RNA polymerase**. With multiple transfection procedures, including calcium phosphate co-precipitation, the authors demonstrate **silencing** of both exogenous and endogenous genes.

=> d 25 so

L13 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

SO Nucleic Acids Research (2002), 30(10), e46/1-e46/4

CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

=> d 28 pi

L13 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2000042206	A1	20000720	WO 2000-IL29	20000116
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2359356	AA	20000720	CA 2000-2359356	20000116

=> d 31-33 ti

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DUPLICATE 8

TI **T7 RNA polymerase** drives transcription of a reporter gene from **T7** promoter, but engenders post-transcriptional **silencing** of expression.

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9  
TI Silencing of RNA polymerases II and III-dependent transcription  
by the KRAB protein domain of KOX1, a Kruppel-type zinc finger factor

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(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 10

TI Probes for chromatin accessibility in the Drosophila bithorax complex  
respond differently to Polycomb-mediated repression.

=> d 31 ab

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(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8

=> d 31 so

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(2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8

SO Plant science, Feb 22, 1999. Vol. 141, No. 1. p. 59-65  
Publisher: Shannon [Clare] : Elsevier Scientific Publishers Ireland Ltd.,  
c1985-  
CODEN: PLSCE4; ISSN: 0168-9452